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# ***Daily Report***

## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

**FBIS-AFR-94-113  
Monday  
13 June 1994**

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-94-113

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13 June 1994

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## **OAU Ministerial Council Continues Session in Tunis**

### **Egyptian, Libyan Ministers Interviewed**

*NC1306101694 Beirut AL-ANWAR in Arabic 10 Jun 94  
p 10*

[Interview with Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa and Libyan Foreign Minister 'Umar al-Muntasir by Fu'ad Abu-Mansur in Tunis on the "last day" of the OAU ministerial council meeting]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted]

[Abu-Mansur] What is Egypt's position and stand amid the attempts to Arabize and internationalize the Yemeni crisis?

[Musa] What does the Arabization and internationalization of the crisis mean? Some people are fearful of these two words, and this means leaving things as they are and looking at the crisis with indifference. We urgently call for respecting the UN ceasefire resolution. The party that does not implement the ceasefire resolution will be violating international legitimacy. We were afraid of the Arabization or internationalization in the Gulf war and there are some now who want to do the same in a tacit attempt to let the blood flow. We reject this totally and reject this reasoning.

[Abu-Mansur] When will Egypt recognize the Democratic Republic in south Yemen? When will it recognize the secession?

[Musa] Egypt supports Arab and international legitimacy in this issue as in others. We support Yemeni unity. But this unity cannot be imposed and cannot be maintained through bloodshed. This is a clear stand and there is no need to elaborate further on it.

Libyan Foreign Minister 'Umar al-Muntasir replied to AL-ANWAR'S questions as follows:

[Abu-Mansur] Is the "Lockerbie" case included in the African summit's agenda? Are you seeking an African stand supporting your views as was the case, for example, with the Arab League?

[Al-Muntasir] The Lockerbie issue was raised at the committee level. We want the summit to issue a resolution supporting Libya as the Arab League and the Nonaligned Movement have done. We believe that merely holding the summit in fraternal Tunisia means a decision that supports our stand on the Lockerbie case and the decisions on extraditing the Libyans accused of exploding an American plane over Scotland several years ago.

[Abu-Mansur] What are the new factors and developments in the dispute between Libya and the three Western countries—the United States, France, and Britain? It has been reported that the issue is going around in a vicious circle.

[Al-Muntasir] We still hold that the Libyans are innocent. But we have agreed to have them tried in a neutral country or before the International Court of Justice in The Hague. We are expecting the OAU summit in Tunisia to issue a resolution backing Libya's demand, similar to the ones issued by the Arab League and the OAU. We are hoping for this, especially as Tunisia is hosting the summit.

[Abu-Mansur] What is the Libyan Jamahiriya's stand on the Yemeni crisis? What solutions do you propose to stop the bloodshed?

[Al-Muntasir] We are now in an African forum and there is no scope for dealing with this issue. But in reply to your question, I say that we support Yemeni unity and Libya cannot support the south's secession from the north. Regarding the solution, we believe that it should be a Yemeni one in the first place because the dispute is an internal one. Officials there should find a solution that takes into account the Yemeni people's interests and responds to their aspirations and hopes. We in Libya believe that the Yemeni people cannot lean toward partition and fragmentation. We have conveyed our stand to the Yemeni brothers.

[Abu-Mansur] How do you assess the efforts to Arabize and internationalize the Yemeni crisis so as to contain the war and limit the losses caused by the bloody conflict, which is taking the form of a "scorched earth action?"

[Al-Muntasir] We in Libya reject the internationalization of the Yemeni crisis.

[Abu-Mansur] And the Arabization? What do you say to that?

[Al-Muntasir] We say: There is no power and might without God Almighty. [passage omitted]

### **Council Discusses Lockerbie, Rwanda**

*LD1006210194 Tunis Tunis-7 Television in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 Jun 94*

[Excerpt] The 60th session of the OAU Ministerial Council entered its fifth day today. Almost all the points on the agenda have been discussed. Our camera was present at the news conference given by the session's official spokesman to representatives of Tunisian and foreign media.

[Unidentified correspondent] The OAU Ministerial Council, in its plenary session, which started yesterday and continued through the night until 0100 today, discussed a number of issues related mainly to the Lockerbie affair and the developments of the conflict between the Libyan Jamahiriya and a number of Western states. It also discussed the African states' stance regarding the results of the recent GATT talks, in addition to the discussion of the special report on Africa's participation in the world summit on social development that will be convened in the capital of Denmark in 1995.



The spokesman said that on the sidelines of the meetings, a special committee continued its efforts to bridge the gap between the parties to the conflict in Rwanda by meeting each party separately and listening to proposals of both the representatives of the Rwandan Government and the Rwandan National Front. The committee, the membership of which consists of Tunisia, Tanzania, Uganda, Burundi, Zaire, Zambia and Kenya, held another meeting this morning to discuss the proposals of both the parties. The formulating committee today started drafting the resolutions and recommendations which will be submitted to the Ministerial Council for approval.

In his reply to a question by a reporter, the session's official spokesman said the OAU Ministerial Council will conclude its meetings tomorrow evening. [passage omitted]

#### **Nzo on South Africa's Regional Role**

*MB1006191294 Johannesburg THE STAR in English  
10 Jun 94 p 6*

[Report on interview with South African Foreign Minister Alfred Nzo by Gerald L'Ange in Tunis; date not given]

[Text] Tunis—South Africa will not intervene unilaterally in political crises in Africa but will act in concert with regional and international organizations, according to Foreign Minister Alfred Nzo.

In an interview in Tunis, where he is attending the Organization of African Unity conference, Nzo confirmed that the Cabinet had decided to provide humanitarian assistance in Rwanda, but had not yet decided on the form it would take. The decision, he said, might be influenced by proposals emanating from the OAU conference, which might assign specific tasks to certain member states. The Minister said the types of assistance contemplated by South Africa included helping to ease the burden imposed on Tanzania's resources by the influx of thousands of refugees from Rwanda. This could include food and medical aid.

While South Africa was not ready to contribute to any international military force sent to enforce peace in Rwanda, it would inevitably become involved in such operations in future crises, he said. South Africa would, however, place much greater emphasis on mediation, recognising that peace could not be imposed from outside, as had been demonstrated in Somalia.

"That would be the ideal—for African countries themselves to try to resolve their problems in an African way, which would mean that mediators should come from African countries. We have expert negotiators in our country who could very well be deployed to assist in negotiations."

Asked whether these negotiators might become involved in the Angola dispute, Nzo said this might happen if the

Angolans wanted it. The recent upgrading of diplomatic relations between South Africa and Angola enhanced the opportunity to discuss the situation with Angolan government representatives. The contacts would not be with the MPLA government alone, however. "Unita [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] must not be made to feel that sides are being taken because that could produce an unfortunate result ... that would be counter-productive."

On the question of changing the nature and title of the Frontline states now that confrontation with South Africa was no longer necessary, Nzo said exchanges were taking place at the OAU conference as a follow-up to the recent meeting of Frontline leaders in Harare, where agreement was reached in principle to the changes. Whatever body was set up in place of the Frontline states would be structured to deal primarily with regional co-operation on security matters. He believed that while the grouping should still be confined to southern African countries, it should be enlarged to bring in states like Swaziland and Lesotho.

He said no policy had yet been worked out by the Government on membership of or relations with the existing regional economic groupings: the Southern African Customs Union, the Southern African Development Community and the Preferential Tariff Agreement grouping.

Expressing his appreciation for the warm welcome given to South Africa at its first OAU conference, Nzo said he saw this not as a honeymoon that would fade but as a beginning that had to be consolidated. He rejected any concept of South Africa inevitably dominating its neighbours. "There must be relations of mutual benefit all the time. We want from the beginning to have relations based on trust, on total friendship."

Nzo confirmed that President Mandela would visit Morocco on his way to Tunisia for the OAU summit next week. The purpose was to complete talks that could not be finalised during his previous Moroccan visit.

#### **Mandela on Limits to RSA's Regional Role**

*MB1306062594 Johannesburg Radio South Africa  
Network in English 0500 GMT 13 June 94*

[Text] President Nelson Mandela has dampened expectations about South Africa's new role in Africa. Speaking on his arrival in Tunis for the OAU summit meeting, Mr. Mandela said South Africa's capabilities for meeting requests from other African countries were limited. He pointed out that the new government was still finding its feet.

Mr. Mandela's remarks coincided with reports that he is expected to play a key role in attempts to end the slaughter in Rwanda. The three-day summit meeting is expected to be dominated by the Rwandan question. Other issues expected to be discussed by the leaders of the 53 member states are Africa's enormous debt, ethnic

conflict, religious tension, the rise of Islamic fundamentalism, and the failure of economic institutions in some regions.

President Mandela held talks with King Hassan of Morocco on his way to Tunis. He first visited Tunisia in 1962 to ask for MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe—Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] soldiers to be trained.

Earlier the OAU ministers conference decided to ask the UN to lift the sanctions imposed on Libya because of the Lockerbie bomb blast.

South Africa's foreign minister, Alfred Nzo, attended the meeting for the first time.

#### **Draft Resolution on Rwanda Summarized**

*LD1106200794 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 11 Jun 94*

[Text] The African foreign ministers finished their work in Tunis this evening. They finalized 22 draft resolutions which will be submitted to the heads of state by Monday. One of these texts, probably the most striking, calls for a return to peace in Rwanda. We shall come back to this later. [passage omitted]

Rwanda is the subject of a draft resolution. Dominique de Courcelles has read it:

[Begin Courcelles recording] The Council of Ministers strongly condemned the massacres and killings that are still being carried out in Rwanda and called for an immediate end to them. It added that this was a crime against humanity and called for the trial of those behind them in accordance with international law. It called for an immediate end to hostilities and the institution of a cease-fire. It called on the belligerents to put an end to any hatred propaganda through their media.

Finally, it asserted yet again that the Arusha peace accord was the basis for a lasting solution to the conflict. It was pleased to note that several African countries had promised to contribute troops to UNAMIR II [UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda] and had launched an appeal to the international community for financial and logistic help. It also called for urgent help for the refugees and displaced people.

As we can see, the tone of the declaration is firm. However, neither of the two sides and none of the neighboring countries has been singled out for being responsible for the crimes, the war or any involvement in the Rwandan tragedy. Dominique de Courcelles, Tunis, RFI. [end recording]

#### **Draft Resolution on Palestinian Issue**

*LD1206192694 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 12 Jun 94*

[Text of the OAU's draft resolution on the Palestinian issue, issued in Tunis on 12 June]

[Text] The following is the draft resolution on the Palestine issue:

The OAU [Organization of African Unity] Ministerial Council which held its 60th session in Tunis, in the Republic of Tunisia, from 6-11 June 1994, studied the report of the OAU secretary general on the issue of Palestine contained in Document 1835.

While it reminds of the related resolutions adopted by previous sessions of the Ministerial Council and conferences of heads of states and OAU governments concerning Palestine, and while it reminds of the legitimacy of the struggle of the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the PLO, its sole and legitimate representative, for recovering their occupied territory and practicing their national inalienable rights, including their right to return to their homeland, to self-determination, and to establish their independent state with Jerusalem its capital; while it reaffirms that reaching a just, comprehensive, and durable solution to the conflict in the Middle East and the Palestinian issue, which represents the core of the problem, will contribute to a great extent to consolidating international peace and security; while it welcomes the signing and start of implementation of the agreement on Declaration of Principles, which was signed by Israel and the PLO in Washington and Cairo regarding the special arrangements for Israeli withdrawal and setting up the Palestinian national authority with its transitional self government; it reaffirms the following:

1. It reaffirms all the previous resolutions and recommendations adopted by the sessions and conferences of heads of states and governments and the OAU Ministerial Council concerning the issue of Palestine.

2. It reaffirms that the Palestine issue is the core of the conflict in the Middle East and the establishment of a just, comprehensive, and durable peace in the region requires the following:

- a) Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including Jerusalem, and the recognition of the national inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return, to self-determination, and to establish their independent Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital, in accordance with the related UN resolutions.

- b) Israel stopping all acts of violence against the Palestinian people and the release of prisoners in accordance with the provisions of the fourth Geneva Agreement of 1949.

- c) Considering Jerusalem as an indivisible part of the occupied Palestinian territory and that it has the same status as the remaining occupied territories, in accordance with the related UN Security Council's resolutions.

- d) Stopping the building of Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories, including Jerusalem,

disarming settlers and providing the necessary international guarantees on this issue, in implementation of the related UN resolutions and in particular, UN Security Council Resolution 465, as these settlements constitute a factor complicating the peace process and impeding the implementation of the Palestinian-Israeli agreement, and as a preliminary to their removal from all the occupied Palestinian territory.

e) Considering Israel's decision to annex Jerusalem and impose its laws and administration on it as an illegal and null and void decision and stressing the necessity for all states to avoid opening or transferring their embassies in Jerusalem, in accordance with the provisions of UN Security Council's Resolution 478/1980.

f) To link the various stages of the peace process so as to arrive at a final and a comprehensive settlement according to UN Security Council Resolutions No. 242 and 338 to affirm the right of the Palestinian people in practicing its sovereignty over its territories, water and natural resources, and its administration of its political and economic affairs in an absolute and total manner.

3. It reaffirms the necessity for solving the problem of the Palestinian refugees on the basis of human rights and according to the relevant rules and resolutions of the United Nations, and in particular, the General Assembly Resolution No. 194 and Security Council Resolution No. 237.

4. It expresses its appreciation for the efforts exerted by the Palestinian Liberation Organization in the bilateral

and multilateral talks toward a just and peaceful settlement of the Palestinian issue.

5. It expresses its support and endorsement of the Declaration of Principles signed in Washington on the 13 September 1993 by Israel and the Palestinian Liberation Organization, and also the accord signed by them in Cairo on the 4 May 1994 concerning the Israeli withdrawal and the special arrangements of the Palestinian national authority and the setting up of its own transitional government, considering that an important initial step toward the application of the principle of Land for Peace that should be followed by urgent similar steps on the Palestinian track and all the other Arab tracks.

6. It calls on Israel to speed up the implementation of all the agreements it concluded with the Palestinian Liberation Organization in accordance with the time tables referred to in the Declaration of Principles signed in Washington, and the Cairo Accord signed on 4 May 1994.

7. It welcomes the formation of the Palestinian national authority and the Palestinian transitional self-rule government. It calls on all states and international organizations to lend a helping hand to it and help the Palestinian people build its infrastructure and develop its economy.

8. It asks the OAU secretary general to follow up the developments concerning the question of Palestine and to submit a report in that respect to the coming session of the OAU Ministerial Council.



## Burundi

### Soldiers Attacked in Bujumbura Cafe; 4 Dead

EA1206194594 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania  
External Service in English 1600 GMT 12 Jun 94

[Text] Armed villagers attacked soldiers near Burundi's capital, Bujumbura, and four people were killed when a grenade was thrown into a crowded cafe in the city. Reports said men armed with automatic weapons attacked the Army post in Kaidi at Nyambuye, 20 km from Bujumbura. Diplomats said the attackers had not been identified and the motives were unclear. The government had recently been conducting searches for illegal weapons, apparently fearing attacks on government forces. They had no information of casualties in the attack and official sources in Bujumbura declined to comment.

### Clashes Reported in Mountains

EA1206205594 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale  
du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 12 Jun 94

[Excerpts] Following the incidents in (Musaga) and Bwiza, the mayor of Bujumbura township, Mr. Leonce Sinzikayo, assessed the security situation in the municipality:

[Begin Sinzikayo recording] Regarding these incidents, one can also say that the people of Mutangano, [word indistinct] Gakikungu, yesterday afternoon between 1600-1700 hours, there were heavy exchanges of gunfire and even explosions which frightened the population. I told them that these occurred in the mountains where security forces from Nyambuye, while patrolling the mountains, had met an element of the armed groups from Muyira. So there were exchanges of fire, explosions; this is what was heard in the afternoon. [passage omitted]

I would like to say that what is happening in the mountains may cause fear among the population of the municipality of Bujumbura. So I would like to ask the population to be vigilant, the town is sufficiently protected for the time being. Even regarding what is happening in the mountains, I believe that the Armed Forces will be able to dislodge or dismantle the armed groups. [passage omitted] [end recording]

### Council of Ministers Discusses Presidency

EA1106154194 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale  
du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 10 Jun 94

[Excerpts] An extraordinary Council of Ministers' meeting was held yesterday under the chairmanship, in turns, of Mr. Anatole Kanyenkiko, the prime minister, and of Mr. Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, the interim head of state. The members of the council analyzed exclusively the issue of the full restoration of the presidential institution. The prime minister informed the Council of Ministers on the progress made in the consultations

regarding this issue from 31 May to 4 June 1994 with legally recognized political parties. [passage omitted]

The Council of Ministers noted that certain preconditions set by the group of opposition parties were being met, notably the ongoing disarmament operation. The government reiterated that the process was to continue and [words indistinct] but the government considered that it was technically impossible to set a timetable for the operation given that the latter would be undertaken whenever it was needed. This is an important issue given that during recent previous meetings, the council went so far as asking that laws and regulations on the possession of arms [words indistinct] (?even) knives, machetes, etc, be revised. [passage omitted]

While maintaining peace and security, the council recommended to the prime minister to speed up his consultations which should result in a formula for the full restoration of the presidential institution. The government's wish is for Burundi to have a new head of state by 1 July 1994 at the latest. [passage omitted]

### Foreign Minister Previews Elections

LD1206144894 Paris Radio France International in  
French 1230 GMT 12 Jun 94

[Text] In Burundi, now led by its second interim president since Melchior Ndadaye was assassinated, the National Assembly deputies are expected to elect the next president by 1 July. This was announced by Foreign Minister Jean-Marie Ngendahayo. Speaking to Christophe Boisbouvier he explained the objectives of the government to end the institutional vacuum created after President Ntaryamira died together with the Rwandan president.

[Begin recording] [Ngendahayo] The government decided to make 1 July—Independence Day—as the deadline. It decided that by that date we should have a president duly elected and sworn-in.

[Boisbouvier] Who will elect him?

[Ngendahayo] Deputies, the National Assembly, obviously.

[Boisbouvier] Which party will the candidate who will be elected come from?

[Ngendahayo] According to the agreements signed in Kigobe and (?Kazagar) the candidate should come from within the ranks of the Frodebu [Front for Democracy in Burundi].

[Boisbouvier] What if the Uprona [Party of National Unity and Progress] were to oppose this process? Do you have a sufficient majority in the Assembly to force the issue through?

[Ngendahayo] In any case the Frodebu has a very large majority in the National Assembly, enabling it to get a constitutional bill through without too many risks. This is the first point. The second is, the attitude adopted by

the national army in days to come: either it follows legality, in which case the process is well under way, or it chooses the path of adventure and we then experience problems of a putsch as we did last October. [end recording]

#### **President Affirms Neutrality in Rwandan Conflict** *EA1306102694*

[Editorial Report] Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French at 1800 GMT on 12 June reports that interim Burundi President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, who was interviewed before leaving Bujumbura for the OAU summit in Tunisia, spoke about the Rwandan issue. "Burundi's position is clear," he said. "We must be absolutely neutral in this inter-Rwandan conflict, and we ask all Burundians wherever they are, to respect this government's commitment to neutrality in the conflict."

Ntibantunganya went on to say Burundi has to help Rwanda to restore peace and security and that the Arusha agreements must be the starting point for negotiations between the Rwandan sides. "Given the situation in Rwanda over the last two months, these agreements must be adjusted to suit them to the current situation," he added.

#### **Rwanda**

#### **Heavy Fighting Continues in Kigali; Massacre Reported**

##### **Priests Witness Massacre**

*LD1206122094 Paris France-2 Television Network in French 1100 GMT 12 Jun 94*

[Text] Heavy fighting broke out once again this morning in several districts of Kigali. According to UN representatives on the ground, cease-fire talks are getting nowhere and the airport remains closed. We spoke yesterday evening of the latest massacre which had targeted at a group of Tutsi children. Two clergymen, Fathers Blanchard and Mayer, had taken in hundreds of people, mostly Tutsis, into their church. On 10 June Hutu militiamen broke into the church. The UN's Canadian military spokesman, Major Plante, spoke with Florence Mavic.

[Begin recording] [Plante] Approximately 10 armed men, in civilian clothes but well armed, entered the church and asked Father Blanchard and Father Otto Mayer not to intervene, because, as they said, they had come to evacuate—I repeat, evacuate—the people who had taken refuge in the church, about 250 in total. One of the armed men then told Father Blanchard: Father, we are very serious, and we want to prove this to you—and then he shot into the crowd and a dozen people were killed on the spot at that moment. At the same time, another of the armed men threw a tear-gas grenade into the church, provoking total panic. At this point, more

armed men turned up, with several trucks and they picked up all those in the church, all those they could find, and they took them away.

[Mavic] Could the blue helmets have intervened?

[Plante] We cannot intervene for the simple reason that it is too dangerous, and that we have nowhere near enough men or equipment to go and help or to evacuate these people. [end recording]

#### **RPF Confirms 170 Killed**

*EA1206145394 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in English to Rwanda 1100 GMT 12 Jun 94*

[Text] One hundred and seventy people were killed on Friday [10 June] by government forces and militias in Kigali. The victims were taken from a church at Nyamirambo where over 190 had taken refuge. Government troops and militias attacked the church with machine guns and grenades. The 170 people were mainly Tutsis who were forced into trucks and taken for slaughter.

The continued killing of innocent civilians by government forces is an indication of the refusal by the government to accept conditions given by the Rwandan Patriotic Front for cease-fire negotiations.

#### **Rebels Maintain Siege Around Gitarama**

*AB1206173594 Paris AFP in English 1647 GMT 12 Jun 94*

[By Annie Thomas]

[Text] Kigali, June 12 (AFP)—Rebels from the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) heavily shelled the capital Kigali Sunday [12 June] while maintaining their siege around Gitarama, the strategic town where the interim government has set up its headquarters.

Major Jean-Guy Plante, spokesman for the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR), said interim Prime Minister Jean Kambanda was still in Gitarama although interim President Theodore Sindikubwabo and several ministers had left the city earlier in the week.

He said officially, Sindikubwabo and his entourage are to spend about a week in northwestern Gisenyi before returning to Gitarama, located 50 kilometres (30 miles) south of the capital.

The mainly Hutu interim government established its headquarters in Gitarama last month after the Tutsi-dominated RPF began to close in on the capital.

The rebels since then have taken control of areas south of Gitarama and on Saturday opened a new front to the northwest of the town.

A well-informed military source meanwhile said that "tons and tons of munitions" have been reaching the rebel headquarters in Milundi in the last three weeks, enough to allow the RPF to continue fighting "for



another year." The source, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said government troops were also probably receiving weapons and munitions, without which they could not continue fighting back. He did not name the country where the weapons originated.

UNAMIR officials would neither confirm nor deny the report, which if proven true would constitute a violation of a UN weapons embargo imposed on May 17.

"I have no information on this subject," Plante said.

Five rounds of UN-brokered peace talks aimed at ending the interethnic conflict that has claimed hundreds of thousands of lives since April 6 have so far proven fruitless. Another round of talks is to begin Monday with leaders from both camps expected to participate.

Military sources said it is unlikely the rebels would agree to lay down their weapons before capturing Gitarama, which is strategically located, and would mark a symbolic victory for them. The RPF is also demanding a stop to ongoing massacres of civilians in government-held territory.

Despite pressure by the international community, the carnage has persisted unabated with the RPF also accused of executing its opponents.

The rebels meanwhile have continued making gains on the ground and on Sunday shelled Kigali, which is still held by government troops. Four shells landed near the Red Cross hospital in Kigali, where government troops have placed heavy weapons. Previous shelling of the area killed two local Red Cross employees.

Two districts where government troops massacred Tutsi refugees in recent days were also being targeted by the rebels over the weekend.

The UN has said it is powerless to try and evacuate other refugees trapped in the region.

Rwanda plunged into an ethnic bloodbath on April 6, after a plane carrying the presidents of Rwanda and neighboring Burundi was apparently shot down, killing both leaders.

#### **Government Moves to Gisenyi**

*EA1206192094 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania  
External Service in English 1600 GMT 12 Jun 94*

[Text] UN officials say Rwanda's rump government has moved to the northwestern town of Gisenyi, the Hutu ethnic heartland, and will move on as far as it can go to escape advancing rebels. The UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda military spokesman Major General Jean-Guy Plante, told reporters in Kigali that the president and some ministers went three or four days ago. Gisenyi is the birthplace of the late President Juvenal Habyarimana whose death in a rocket attack on his plane on 6 April sparked mass killings of Tutsis and the resumed civil war. Maj. Plante said government officials had said they would stay in Gisenyi for a week but it is not clear

where they could go after that. Many top Army officers, including the Presidential Guard, come from Gisenyi.

[Bukavu Voix du Zaire in French at 1630 GMT on 12 June in a related report adds: "The Rwandan Patriotic Front has now managed to open another front to the southwest of the town of Gitarama."]

#### **No Progress Reported at Cease-Fire Negotiations**

*EA1106202794 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in  
Kinyarwanda to Rwanda 1730 GMT 11 Jun 94*

[Text] Negotiations between representatives of the two Rwandan fighting armies continue. The talks started at the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda headquarters at the Amahoro Hotel at 0900 and ended its proceedings at 1630. The talks will resume on 13 June at 1000 in the morning.

The talks are within the framework of efforts aimed at achieving a cease-fire. The Rwandan Patriotic Army [RPA] delegation was led by Colonel Frank Muganyizi while Col. Marcel Gatsinzi led the Government Army delegation.

The talks focused on the cease-fire document. But so far, the conditions set by the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] have not been met by the other party to the negotiations. An example among the many others is that up to now the killings carried out by the government forces in collaboration with the Interahamwe [Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development] continue to intensify instead of being brought to a halt which is what the RPF has demanded. There are also the propaganda programs of Radio Rwanda and Radio-Télévision Libre des Mille Collines which continue to incite the people to kill one another and to send them to the killing battlefields.

Col. Gatsinzi, the leader of the government Army delegation, denied spreading lies on foreign radios during the meeting, an allegation made against him by the RPA delegation. He also denied disclosing the contents of the negotiations, which is also not allowed.

The meeting will resume on Monday, 13 June 1994.

#### **Interim President Criticizes Ugandan Interference**

*LD1206151194 Paris Radio France International in  
French 1230 GMT 12 Jun 94*

[Interview with interim President Theodore Sindikubwabo by unidentified correspondent; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Sindikubwabo] We tried to convey the fact that the RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front], which has attacked Rwanda is supported by foreign powers, by a neighboring country, namely Uganda. We want this to be clear and the African countries or other people who want to know the truth to realize that, without Uganda, without



the support, material help, and the contribution of men from Uganda, the RPF would not exist any longer.

[Correspondent] However, President Museveni is not mentioned in this declaration.

[Sindikubwabo] We are used to this type of behavior and, on this subject, on the subject of this cooperation, I would also like to be clear: We are not calling for the condemnation of President Museveni as such, we are calling for the condemnation of the actions that Uganda carries out when it arms our aggressors, when it supplies them with men because, if you remember correctly what President Museveni recently said one day in Oslo: He said that it was young Ugandans who were fighting with the RPF.

Is there further evidence? There is also further evidence—our government filed a complaint with the UN Security Council and evidence was gathered. They now hold the following evidence: We have the identity cards of those Ugandans who have fallen on the battle field; Ugandan vehicles that have been seized on the front were seized by the Rwandan forces—this is sufficient evidence.

[Correspondent] You came to Tunis via Zaire. You went via Goma. Have you met President Mobutu?

[Sindikubwabo] No, I met the prime minister. He has known the situation for a long time, since 1990. He knows what is happening in Rwanda.

[Correspondent] Do you intend to meet President Mobutu here? Do you intend to ask him for diplomatic help? For proud action? For help together with that of other heads of state?

[Sindikubwabo] I will ask what I will ask from other heads of state: What I will ask from other well-meaning people is more peace and truth; to have the international community know exactly what is happening in Rwanda, what the reasons behind this war are, who is fuelling this war, and to ask them to stop, so that the RPF can lay down their weapons, and so that we can meet around a table to start a dialogue.

[Correspondent] What stage have negotiations reached now? Which conditions should be met in order to put an end to the bloodbath which is taking place in Rwanda now, given that the two sides are still fighting?

[Sindikubwabo] We called for a cease-fire from the RPF and they refused to stop fighting. What we are calling for is a cease-fire so that we can—not renegotiate, since negotiations are behind us—but see what the stumbling blocks are.

[Correspondent] Should the transitional authorities, which were appointed at Arusha, be accepted by the RPF, would you be ready to leave power?

[Sindikubwabo] What we are ready to do is to respect the Arusha accords. There is a chapter on the sharing of

power. We are ready to share. We agreed to do so, and we still agree to that. The RPF should not ask for the resignation of this government. We are not recognized by the RPF and we are not asking the RPF to recognize us. Has anyone recognized the RPF? They do not exist by law. We exist according to one law, our basic law.

### **RPF Critical of OAU Conclusions on Crisis**

*EA1206172094 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in French to Rwanda 1030 GMT 12 Jun 94*

[Excerpts] The session of OAU foreign ministers ended its proceedings last night, a day after the scheduled date of closure. [passage omitted]

From the very beginning of the proceedings until they ended last night, the Rwandan crisis was touched on more and more prominently with lengthy discussions resulting in the creation of a commission in charge of the Rwandan issue. [passage omitted]

The last conclusion and the most astonishing of all was that none of Rwanda's neighboring countries so far had been involved in the massacres. Alright, this is true. But when they say that neither of the warring sides in Rwanda was involved in this crime against humanity, this is truly astonishing. It is difficult to believe that the OAU was unaware of the role played by the Rwandan Government clique in the genocide through its army rabble and its militiamen. But given that the proposal for creating courts to try those responsible has been approved, let us hope that this means the judiciary is aware that there are criminals somewhere.

### **Zaire**

#### **Tshisekedi Excluded From Premier Candidate List**

*EA1206202194 Bukavu Voix du Zaire in French 1630 GMT 12 Jun 94*

[Text] We have learned that in Kinshasa seven candidates—seven candidates have presented themselves for election as prime minister of the transition. Of these seven candidates, the name of Etienne Tshisekedi wa Mulumba does not appear on the list. All candidates were given 48 hours from 11 June to campaign for their election. The elections themselves will take place tomorrow, 13 June 1994, at the level of the High Council of the Republic, the transitional parliament, which will hold a collective plenary session (for) the seven [word indistinct] candidates from the moderate opposition.

#### **Detained by Security Forces**

*LD1306091294 Paris Radio France International in French 0630 GMT 13 Jun 94*

[Text] There have been some difficulties for a well known member of the opposition in Zaire: Etienne Tshisekedi, head of the radical opposition who was once prime minister and who considers himself still to be so,

was held for questioning for several hours yesterday afternoon by soldiers of the Special Presidential Division. Muriel Pomponne has the details:

[Pomponne] Yes, at about 1600 yesterday, Etienne Tshisekedi was taken in for questioning by members of the Special Presidential Division, when he was travelling by car with three bodyguards and a driver on the N'Sele road, in the suburbs of Kinshasa. According to the representative of the UDPS [Union for Democracy and Social Progress], Etienne Tshisekedi's party, the four men were kidnapped and taken to (Kibomongo) camp, 60 km from Kinshasa.

The version given by Kibomongo camp's commander Colonel (Nsang Kiti Kumingama) is different: He claims that Mr. Tshisekedi was driving round inside the military area. He also says that weapons were found inside the car: one Uzi, one pistol, one grenade, and two cartridge clips are said to have been seized.

To the supporters of Etienne Tshisekedi, it was all a plot. In any case the former Zairean prime minister was questioned by soldiers and released late in the evening. But the UDPS says that the three people accompanying him are still being held.

Etienne Tshisekedi repeated to our AFP colleague that he had been the victim of a plot, but refused to make any other statement.

The affair happened the day before another test of strength between the opposition and the presidential group, since the presidential group intends to elect a new prime minister today.

#### Released From Military Camp

AB1306101094 Paris AFP in French 0821 GMT 13 Jun 94

[Text] Kinshasa, 13 Jun (AFP)—Etienne Tshisekedi, leader of the Zairian radical opposition, was released last night after he had been arrested in the afternoon while driving within the premises of the Kibomongo military camp, about 60 km from Kinshasa. Joseph Mukendi, political adviser to the opposition leader, told AFP that Mr. Tshisekedi returned to his house yesterday at midnight.

Mr. Mukendi did not comment on the incident which led to Mr. Tshisekedi's arrest or talk about the circumstances under which Tshisekedi found himself inside the military premises. "For the moment, we are happy that he has returned home," he said. Mr. Tshisekedi told reporters yesterday afternoon: "I am a victim of a conspiracy here, and I won't say anything again."

According to the official version of the events as reported by Colonel Nsankete Kumingama, commander of the Kibomongo training camp of the Presidential Special Division, Mr. Tshisekedi, who was driving in a car with four people, sneaked into the military camp. Kibomongo camp is near the road leading to the presidential estate at Nsele, east of Kinshasa. According to these sources, arms and ammunition including an Uzi rifle, a pistol, and two magazines were on board the vehicle.

Mr. Mukendi pointed out that Mr. Tshisekedi usually "takes a walk for health reasons every Sunday" on the Nsele road. "We cannot understand that people accompanying Mr. Tshisekedi with no military training should have weapons," he said.

**Djibouti****Government, FRUD Reportedly Agree To End Fighting**

*LD1206201694 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 12 Jun 94*

[Text] In Djibouti, official sources report that the government and the FRUD [Front for Restoration of Unity and Democracy] have agreed to end the fighting. That being said, negotiations for the FRUD were led by Ougoureh Kifle, whose legitimacy as secretary general of the movement is strongly disputed by many, and particularly by Ahmed Dini, the FRUD leader.

**Kenya****Deputy Minister Shot, Critically Wounded**

*EA1206210094 Nairobi KBC Television Network in English 1800 GMT 12 Jun 94*

[Excerpt] An assistant minister for planning and national development, Oduya Oprong, was last night shot twice in the head by unknown assailants who left him critically wounded. He was taken to Mater Misericordiae Hospital where he was briefly attended to before being rushed to Nairobi hospital where he was admitted in the hospital's intensive care unit. Sources at Nairobi Hospital told KTN this evening that there were two bullets lodged in the assistant minister's head but one had been removed. The sources, however could not confirm whether Oprong was out of danger or not. Family sources told KTN that the minister was shot at about 9.00 PM last night as he was driving from his Mariakani flat in Nairobi's South B area. Independent sources said there were two loud

gunshots near the minister's compound moments before a relative rushed him to Mater Misericordiae hospital at about 9.30 PM. [passage omitted]

**Tanzania****Plans To Withdraw Troops From Liberia Announced**

*EA1206142594 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 0400 GMT 12 Jun 94*

[Text] In Tunis, Tanzania has said it intends to withdraw from the peacekeeping operation in Liberia next month because the United Nations has not implemented its accord with Tanzania.

Speaking to a nine-man ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] commission on Liberia, Tanzania's minister for foreign affairs, the Honorable Joseph Rwegasira, said the United Nations had not given Tanzania the finance to enable its troops in Liberia to undertake its role appropriately. Members of the Tanzania People's Defense Force are in Liberia for a six-month attachment which is due to expire next month. Rwegasira said the withdrawal of the Tanzanian troops from Liberia was a regrettable action, adding that it could not be determined in advance what effect the withdrawal would cause.

Meanwhile, Ghana and Nigeria have also threatened to pull out their peacekeeping forces from Liberia as a result of the rising cost of maintaining such forces in Liberia, and due to lack of progress in restoring peace in that country. Ghana has been facing a financial crisis for the last four years, in keeping its forces in Liberia.



**Deputy President Thabo Mbeki Interviewed**

MB1006161494 Johannesburg THE STAR in English  
10 Jun 94 p 9

[Interview with Deputy President Thabo Mbeki by Shaun Johnson and Kaizer Nyatumba in Pretoria; date not given]

[Text]

**On how the new Cabinet is working together.**

One of the most important processes that has taken place since this Cabinet was formed was the discussion and the inputs with regard to the president's state of the nation address. It was an important moment because here you have three different parties within the Cabinet, the result of the particular contest of the election. And, for the first time, we all of us had to sit and say: Is there anything that binds us together sitting here? Is there a common basis on which we can operate as a Cabinet? We began to address the question: What is this Government of National Unity [GNU]?

**On agreement so far in Cabinet.**

We have now, all of us, agreed that the country needs reconstruction and development, that you can't come into Government just to run a bureaucracy, to keep things ticking over. That if this GNU is to mean anything, it's got to have a visible effect. Everybody said fine, and then there was agreement on important detailed elements—where the president said let's get these particular programmes going in the next 100 days to signal a serious intent to change the country for the better. It gives everybody common purpose. That was the first test of the unity concept.

**On his relationship with ministries.**

Every day I am in contact with a lot of the Ministers, not just ANC Ministers. A Minister might want a decision, and might call or send a note to say what do you think. And it is possible to judge and say it sounds right, or it doesn't sound right, because there is a broad framework. Ministers have no problem with that contact regardless of the parties to which they belong. I think the relations are very good. I don't think anybody feels they are being used by another party.

**On dealing with disagreements.**

Matters that could have been contentious have been dealt with in this co-operative spirit. For instance, the Ingonyama Trust business, the land issue. It was dealt with in a very open manner, no fights, and a quite serious intent to say this is what happened, let's go into it. Because we have a basic context, you can deal with the matter. It's not a case of one party getting advantaged or whatever. It's a question of whether we can sustain this decision, or not. I'm saying nobody feels threatened. Generally within the Cabinet, there's a great deal of co-operation.

**On co-operation between ministries.**

Take the question of the release of children and juveniles, the amnesty question and so on. You would find the Minister of Justice, Dullah Omar, and the Minister of Correctional Services, Siphosizwe Mzimela, dealing with it together a lot of the time—one from the ANC, one from the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party], working together very well, joint presentations to Cabinet and so on. I think the same is true of the relationship between the two deputy presidents. I've always had a good relationship with him (F.W. de Klerk) and that's not changed.

**On how De Klerk is adjusting to his new role.**

I think he is adjusting. Clearly, you would not believe me if I said he was not conscious of having (formerly) been the leader—of course he is—but I think he accepts the fact that Nelson Mandela is president, with that constitutional role. But I think he also accepts that, apart from constitutions, this is the leader of this country in more ways than are defined on paper. He accepts that, and I think he accepts that he comes from a minority party. But of course you will see that he is in the process of adjustment.

**On how Mangosuthu Buthelezi is adjusting to his new role.**

We sit next to each other in the Cabinet, so we are always whispering things to each other. I haven't had a sense of him needing to adjust as much as Mr de Klerk. He has walked in as a Cabinet Minister, he has his portfolio, and he behaves like all other Ministers.

**On the new Government's priority.**

Underlying everything is actually changing the conditions of life of the people of the country, in every way. Whether in terms of providing jobs, clean water, better health, education and so on, this has to be the main thrust.

**On the role of deputy presidents.**

We carry out tasks to assist the president. As of now we have a decision to establish at least three Cabinet committees, which will do a lot of preparatory work for Cabinet meetings. You've got a Cabinet committee, for instance, which will deal with security and intelligence matters, one which will deal with economic matters, another to deal with social and administrative questions. And the chairpersonship of those committees will be distributed between the president and his deputy presidents.

**On the first and second deputy presidents.**

The constitution does not talk about first and second deputies, it talks about a deputy president from the majority party and a deputy president from the minority party. Clearly, in political terms, the deputy president from the majority party represents the majority. (President Mandela) uses the terms first and second deputies

because that is the political reality, but the constitution does not say that. The constitution says that Cabinet meetings, in the absence of the president, would be chaired on an alternating basis by the deputies, but that is all it says. The rest is really up to the president to decide.

**On Constand Viljoen's role until now.**

Constand Viljoen is an important political figure. We very deeply appreciated his courage in saying that to the extent that there was a peaceful constitutional way of addressing issues, that is the way they should go. We were sensitive to the fact that there were many people on the right wing who were very vocal, very threatening, who were putting on a lot of pressure to take another route. We thought it was an important act of statesmanship that he took the route he took.

**On Viljoen's future role.**

We would want to respect the opinion he represents. It might not be massive in terms of numbers, but we would want to ensure that he plays his own role in terms of this making of the new South Africa. Sure, if they had had the numbers, it would have been very good to have him in the Cabinet. But the role of a Constand Viljoen, beyond what is provided for in the constitution, is something that must continue to receive some consideration.

**On his own role in Cabinet appointments.**

The Cabinet was chosen by the president. There was a meeting, for instance, of the NEC [National Executive Committee] of the ANC just before the elections. It was agreed that the president would choose the Cabinet, and of course would consult as he wished. I know for a fact that he consulted many people—the leadership of COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions], the SACP [South African Communist Party], individuals, myself as an individual. And in terms of the constitution he consulted De Klerk, Buthelezi and so on. There isn't any particular person—certainly not me—who was the determining factor in terms of the selection of the Cabinet and the deputy ministers.

**On his view of the Cabinet.**

I think it's a very good Cabinet, and I personally don't agree with the criticisms of some people. If you take, for instance, the Foreign Minister (Alfred Nzo), if you look at the Cabinet as it stands now, you would find very few people who have had as much exposure in terms of foreign affairs as he has. You should look at his own history.

**On rumours that he effectively runs the foreign ministry.**

No. I think it really wouldn't matter who had been appointed foreign minister—we would have to come to their assistance. The fact of the matter is that I was in charge of the ANC's international relations for I don't

know how many years, and therefore am most familiar with current foreign policy positions. It doesn't really matter who you would have chosen, the same thing would have happened.

**On Cyril Ramaphosa's absence from the Cabinet.**

Well, for some time we had been discussing the possible impact of the election, the formation of a Government, Parliament, and all that, on the functioning of the ANC. There were three major deployments that had to be done. One to Parliament, Government and Cabinet. Another to the public service and the army. The third to the ANC. Clearly, all three areas were important. It is in that context that Cyril has been saying for quite some time that he thought, as secretary-general of the ANC, he needed to be among those people who would stay in the ANC and therefore not have any other responsibility. I have discussed the question with Cyril since the end of last year, when he raised it. And he persisted with that position, up to now.

**On whether Ramaphosa's position might change.**

It's a continuing challenge. Personally, I have no role in deploying people. But I don't think this matter generally has been resolved in terms of the ANC. I think we have to continue looking at the question of that deployment, and might have indeed to redeploy people as we see what is happening. Whether out of Parliament to other positions, and so on. So it's a continuing responsibility. That kind of thing is going to happen, and I think we should read it straight, as it is. It is quite a challenge to the ANC. I'm personally quite convinced that in the whole process of making sure that we have rational and effective deployment of people, you make sure of effective participation in all three areas. You foresee certain things and prepare for them, but in the actual practice, as you begin to work, experience will tell you something. I would imagine personally that there will still be a shifting around of people. People could be redeployed.

**On whether he now sees himself as heir-apparent to Mandela.**

No, no, no. You see, Nelson Mandela is president of the ANC and he is president of this country. That is all there is to this matter.

**On how long the post-election honeymoon will last.**

I think the honeymoon arises from the expectation that things will change for the better. I think it's necessary and possible to sustain that optimism among people by actually bringing about that change. It's the urgent responsibility of the Government to show visible results. And I think we can and shall. People will begin to see movement as far as informal settlements are concerned, houses being built, children and expectant mothers getting free treatment in hospitals. I think things will happen—they have to happen, to change the country for the better. I think that so long as the Government sticks to its promises in terms of that delivery, that mood of



optimism will persist. This is not to say that there are not going to be hiccups and explosions, but there is so much that needs to be changed for the better—and the potential for changing things for the better is so big that we ourselves have not even quite understood the potential energy that resides among our people, which will be set free by these changes. So I don't think we are in for a short honeymoon period—unless the Government doesn't do its work.

**On the controversy over politicians's salaries.**

The Melamet Commission was set up by the TEC [Transitional Executive Committee] to look at the whole question, because there were no rules. At the end of this month, if there hadn't been something like this, none of the MPs would have been paid. So the Melamet Commission was set up as a temporary emergency measure, and they've made their recommendations and also drafted a Bill to create a new salaries commission, remuneration commission, to look at the question again. So the Melamet Commission recommendations are very temporary. What they have said will be replaced by what will come out of the other commission which will be appointed.

**On the peaceful nature of the election and inauguration.**

We had been dealing with the potential for violence for quite some time. In 1986 I had a discussion with the-then chairman of the Broederbond, Mr de Lange. We have dealt with this matter with the IFP for a long time, and in discussions with the Afrikaner Volksfront. Even later than that, with the police. Three weeks before the elections senior police officers came to see me. I had wanted to see them also, and so we sat and discussed the need to secure the elections to make sure that there was no violence. We set up a joint task force which then met every day. So by the time we came to election day we were quite familiar with where the problems might come from. There was a danger that there might be an eruption somewhere, but I think the positions that were taken up by the Freedom Front and by the police (made a big difference).

**Ministers Allowances 'Classified Information'**

MB1106071594 Johannesburg *NEW NATION* in  
English 10 Jun 94 p 3

[By Jimmy Seepe]

[Excerpts] Government bureaucrats this week put the lid on any information relating to perks given to cabinet ministers. This comes at the time when discontent over the high benefits given to political appointees is a matter of heated debate.

NEW NATION's attempts this week to confirm the high grants and car allowances that ministers enjoy—said to amount to R276,000 [rand] a year—were met with deafening silence from government offices.

A reputable source in government told NEW NATION that cabinet ministers were offered various payments beyond their R30,000 monthly salaries that included in addition to car allowances, R10,000 a month and extra cash to cover their telephone and fax bills—and even their groceries.

The allowances have reportedly been accepted by three ministers, while others are said to be still unsure whether to accept the perks or refuse them. [passage omitted]

A clerk in the Ministry of Finance confirmed that ministers got a monthly allowance of R10,000, but when questioned further she said the matter was "classified information". She referred NEW NATION to the Public Service Commission (PSC), where attempts to speak to chairperson Dr Roe Venter proved fruitless.

A spokesman for the PSC, Corrie Smith, denied that ministers' allowances were dealt with by the department and said the PSC only "handled salaries of public servants and not political appointees (ministers)".

Efforts to get a response from President Nelson Mandela's spokesperson, Joe Netshitenzhe, also proved fruitless—he was said to be out of the office. An official at the President's Office, Sakkie Olivier, told NEW NATION through a secretary that all inquiries about information on salaries should be referred to Netshitenzhe.

This week, the South African Communist Party (SACP) called for the reduction of salaries for members of Parliament as proposed by the Melamet Commission. The SACP's opposition to MP's salaries comes weeks after an ANC parliamentary caucus supported minimum salaries of R161,000 a year—as proposed by the Melamet Commission.

The SACP said it believed that "in a country beset with enormous poverty, excessive salaries for elected public officials are simply unjustifiable. The gap between the lowest paid state employees and the highest paid is staggering".

**ANC Said Urgently Looking for Civil Service Posts**

MB1306064394 Johannesburg *RAPPORT* in Afrikaans  
12 Jun 94 p 2

[Article by Piet Muller]

[Excerpts] A lack of funds accounts for why the ANC is urgently looking for at least 500 posts for its officials in the civil service. After the election the party's funds are apparently running dry and other jobs must be found urgently for its officials. This week *RAPPORT* was alerted by informed sources that the ANC officials "will be in Pretoria soon." In civil service circles it is being described as "nepotism under the cloak of affirmative action."

State departments recently received orders from Minister of Public Services and Administration Dr. Zola



Skweyiya to inform him—before last week Friday—which vacancies existed in their departments. Some departments had to work through Thursday night until the early hours of the morning to prepare their lists.

Over the past week the minister also issued a statement that approximately a thousand vacant posts in the civil service would be advertised by 15 June. A large number of these posts are senior management posts. The Transitional Executive Council has frozen these posts and have placed a moratorium on new appointments or promotions.

#### Posts 'Multiplying'

RAPPORT was informed that these 1,000 posts being sought for "affirmative action" had "multiplied to 3,000" by Friday.

There has been talk of an "undignified haste" and experts point out that the Civil Service Commission will complete its task within six weeks on the rationalization of the civil service from 11 services to just one service. It would have been more logical to halt the proposed appointments to these posts until this process has been completed.

Meanwhile, it appears that the various provincial governments are appointing new personnel left and right. These appointments could "lead to chaos" and even to serious tension between the black state officials and government. The interim constitution guarantees the job of every civil servant. They should, therefore, enjoy first preference with the appointment of new personnel, but the process could drag on until early next year before officials are fully integrated into the various provincial governments. At that stage officials might find their posts being filled by political appointments.

#### ANC Members Appointed

In the Eastern Cape former ANC officials have already been appointed in all provincial state departments as "executive managers," apparently to promote the affirmative action program. Nobody knows exactly what their status is, not even whether they are just "embryonic directors general" who will later be appointed above other officials. Dr. Skweyiya says that these appointments are part of "temporary transitional measures made by the various governments. These appointments are not being done in accordance with the civil service rules and regulations. Neither I nor the Civil Service Commission are involved in these arrangements. It is not possible to speculate on the possible later inclusion of these officials in the civil service."

Also in the PWV Province "there are offices full of officials" who have been appointed in the interim.

#### 'Old Extras'

It was revealed to RAPPORT that there are "just more old extras" in the offices of the various premiers—people who have come from somewhere and for whom posts

will have to be created. "It seems that civil service regulations will not be followed in the new government. A moratorium on new appointments apparently does not exist any more." [passage omitted]

#### Buthelezi on ANC Overtures to Zulu King

MB1106161894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1405  
GMT 11 Jun 94

[Text] Durban June 11 SAPA—Home Affairs Minister and Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] President Mangosuthu Buthelezi says he's vexed by alleged African National Congress attempts to drive a wedge between himself and Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini. Addressing thousands of IFP supporters at a "peace and victory" rally in Durban's Umlazi Township on Saturday [11 June], Mr Buthelezi said in spite of this there was no rift between himself and the monarch. But, he said, referring to recent ANC attempts to court the king, members of the Zulu royal family had succeeded in "step by step making the king beholden to the ANC". And he warned opponents and elements in the royal household that the IFP controlled the king's purse strings.

Mr Buthelezi said since the IFP election victory in KwaZulu/Natal, the ANC was determined to break Inkatha in its strongholds, and had tried to "ingratiate itself with his majesty". "One of the ways in which they are attempting to do so is to worm their way into the confidence of his majesty the king and the royal house."

The IFP leader claimed that wherever he went he heard rumblings from Zulu people about the extent to which members of the royal family had succeeded in assisting ANC attempts to woo the king, including "clandestine meetings" between the monarch and KwaZulu/Natal ANC leaders. "There are members of the royal family who are working hard to give the ANC what it wants—an entry to the royal family and access to his majesty."

Among the "successes" of certain members of royalty, was to have King Zwelithini's bodyguards replaced by SA [South African] National Defence Force members, including perceived ANC soldiers. "No Zulu could ever have predicted, even a year ago, that it would be people perceived as MK (Umkhonto We Sizwe) [Spear of the Nation; ANC armed wing] who guard his majesty's safety in Nongoma."

Mr Buthelezi also said the ANC had "bandied about" promises to the king, but didn't specify them.

He said he had spent his political life committed to the Zulu king, and was responsible for "fighting the battles for his majesty to gain the elevated position that history has bequeathed to Zulu kings". Recently, he added, close to R7 million [rand] had been spent on royal palaces, over R2 million on labourers, and R500,000 given to the king in farming assistance. "To date we have actually spent over R4 million on securing his majesty's personal position and on supplementary requirements around his

person," he said. Mr Buthelezi said this was "the people's money...gladly spent", in favour of funding for schools, hospitals and health, because "Zulu people live for their king". But, he warned: "In future the very large budgets that his majesty will need for the maintenance of his courts and his kingly way of life, can only come from the KwaZulu/Natal Provincial Legislature, which the IFP controls".

The IFP leader emphasised there was no rift between himself and the king, but added that "from the looks of things, there are some mischief makers who are trying to brew something".

"I find it very vexing," Mr Buthelezi said, "and difficult to accept the fact that Natal leaders of the ANC are engaged in a game of creating a rift between me and his majesty. It is difficult for me to understand exactly what these ANC leaders in Natal are up to."

ANC leaders in KwaZulu/Natal could not immediately be reached to comment on the allegations.

It is understood that King Zwelithini recently missed an IFP election victory celebration in favour of a meeting with provincial ANC leaders.

Informed sources say that despite Mr Buthelezi's veiled threats, the king's budget is apparently controlled by President Nelson Mandela's office until provincial powers have been worked out, and even afterwards, the budget may still come from the national government.

Earlier on Saturday Mr Buthelezi congratulated about 4,000 IFP supporters, gathered at Umlazi's King Zwelithini Stadium, for their election victory. But, he urged them to immediately press ahead and strengthen the IFP. He said the party should be prepared to fight an election before the government's five-year tenure was up. He predicted the ANC wouldn't be able to deliver its election promises and would "resort to calling a new election before the rot sets in too deeply to discredit them and to prejudice their chances of winning another election".

#### **Top ANC Officials Reportedly Spied for NP Government**

*MB1206111994 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 12 Jun 94 p 1*

[By Dirk van Eeden]

[Text] The two former military undercover agents gagged this week by Defence Minister Joe Modise claim that top ANC officials were spies for the National Party [NP] government. Weeks ago the men told SUNDAY TIMES that among the ANC agents supplying information to them during the past decade were Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the National, MK; ANC military wing] officers earmarked for top positions in the integrated defence force.

The agents, Mr Gerhard Jansen van Rensburg and Mr Clive Brink, both former members of the disbanded Directorate of Covert Collection [DCC], are now barred by a Transvaal Supreme Court order from revealing the names.

Mr Modise's application was backed by a lengthy affidavit from defence force head General Georg Meiring, who said the disclosures of names of spies could lead to them being seen as traitors.

In the interview conducted in a Sandton hotel in April as part of a SUNDAY TIMES investigation, one agent said an ANC informant supplied them with details of a secret meeting between National Party and ANC negotiators in September 1992 on a farm in Ellisras.

Mr Jansen van Rensburg and Mr Brink were among 62 members of the DCC sacked after a Goldstone commission raid on their offices in November 1992. Amid allegations that this was the nerve centre of the "Third Force", 23 officers, including a general, were placed on compulsory early retirement by former State President F.W. De Klerk on December 19, 1992.

Mr Jansen van Rensburg and Mr Brink said they feared for their lives. "We are terrified, not just for ourselves, but for our families. The problem is that all the DCC agents who were shafted know too much about top people."

In an affidavit supporting Mr Modise's urgent application, General Meiring said it was imperative that the agents be prevented from revealing "a great deal of top secret information...including the names of many informants" who could be severely compromised if their identities were revealed.

According to General Meiring's affidavit: "An interdict against them could save the state from severe embarrassment and avoid international repercussions."

Edyth Bulbring and Ray Hartley report that a besieged Mr Modise spent the anniversary of his first month in office yesterday with senior members of the ANC discussing his gagging of the two agents and a bid to muzzle the WEEKLY MAIL newspaper over reports on the two agents.

A spokesman for President Mandela said Mr Modise would have to explain to the president why he acted in the way he did. He said he had been unable to discover who in the ANC had put out the statement condemning Mr Modise's actions. "There was absolute confusion as to who put it out," spokesman Parks Mankahlana said.

#### **Europeans Reportedly Involved in Right-Wing Army**

*MB1206162394 Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 12 Jun 94 p 1*

[Report by De Wet Potgieter]



[Text] Police are investigating a case involving more than 15,000 European tourists who have entered the country over the past few months but have not yet left. They are apparently illegally in the country. This has led to rumors of secret plans to establish an underground "national army" of international freedom fighters, with close links to neo-Nazis, in South Africa. Concern has been expressed at the activities of Dutch citizens, Germans, and Croats, as well as the notorious far-right skinheads seen in the Transvaal rural areas.

A European organization Voorpost [Outpost], with its South African branch Voorpos, allegedly plays a role in recruiting members, as does the far-right Afrikaner Nasionaal-Sosialiste [Afrikaner National-Socialists] (ANS), in which Mrs. Monica Huggett is involved. The police have confirmed that Mrs. Huggett, a former member of the Wit Kommando [White Commando] and self-confessed member of the American Ku Klux Klan, met three Germans at the Jan Smuts Airport in January after their arrival from Europe and even gave them lodging for a while.

One of the Germans was later killed in a shoot-out with police and the other two were arrested. The former Vlakplaas commander, Lieutenant Colonel Eugene de Kock, currently in detention on charges relating to alleged Third Force activities, was present during the shoot-out outside Pretoria. He said in a statement to the police that his presence in the vicinity was a mere coincidence and thought at one stage that he was the one under attack.

Two New Zealand mercenaries in AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] uniforms were also arrested in Johannesburg this week, carrying illegal weapons.

#### South African Press Review for 10 Jun

MB1006141694

[Editorial Report]

#### BUSINESS DAY

Civil Service Affirmative Action—"The public service affirmative action programme announced on Wednesday by Minister Zola Skweyiya is a moderate plan," states the Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 10 June in a page-8 editorial. "With two related reservations that will need to be addressed, it looks like a careful attempt to build an appropriately balanced public service within a fiscally responsible framework." "The main criticism is Skweyiya's failure to acknowledge that the public service is simply too big." The second troublesome aspect is the decision "to introduce earnings parity in the former homelands. While the differentials had become a source of conflict, the new government may discover that taking the line of least resistance is not always the most appropriate response." The editorial does say, however, that in regard to the 1,000 new senior service posts "it is necessary that the racial and political imbalances at the top be remedied."

In conclusion, the BUSINESS DAY warns that "the form the affirmative action programme takes is crucial. Competency cannot be sacrificed for the sake of achieving an acceptable racial balance."

#### NEW NATION

Cabinet Salary Perks Criticized—"Frugality will have to be the watchword of the democratic government as it begins to settle into office," begins the Johannesburg NEW NATION in English on 10 June in a page-8 editorial. "Everything must be done to make sure that the purse strings of the state treasury are sufficiently taut and so ensure that we direct as much of our resources into the process of reconstruction and development. We make this point against the background of concern in the democratic movement around the size of cabinet ministers' pay packets." The editorial recognizes the need to give ministers an adequate salary, but much of the problem surrounding this issue is "the secrecy that shrouds the size" of ministerial salaries. Transparency is important, the editorial stresses. "Secrecy will only serve to fuel speculation on the exact scale of benefits cabinet ministers are being paid. And this will not do any good for the moral leadership, which is as important as political leadership." "Without the necessary moral leadership, trust will fritter away. And that will not make for stable government."

#### South African Press Review for 11-12 Jun

MB1206152294

[Editorial Report]

#### WEEKEND STAR

Better, Not Distorted, Public Service—The Minister of Public Service has "tackled the task of revamping the public service" by targeting "under-represented groups" for "immediate employment," an editorial in Johannesburg WEEKEND STAR in English on 11-12 June on page 8 notes. However, increasing a service "already viewed as bloated by most people—with another 1,000 posts" does not make "his reassurances that budgetary will not be exceeded" convincing. His statement that "while the new posts are aimed at under-presented groups, persons from 'other groups' are welcome to apply...smacks of reverse discrimination.... There is a real danger that the programme, unless carefully handled, will compound inefficiencies and lead to harmful discontent."

#### RAPPORT

Affirmative Action Program—"One of the worst forms of apartheid, race classification, has made its reappearance in an ironic manner, less than two years after the ANC-dominated government came into power. A comprehensive affirmative action system will be applied to the advantage of blacks in both the private and public sectors," begins a page-14 editorial in the Johannesburg



RAPPORT in Afrikaans on 12 June. "So-called 'monitoring mechanisms,' taking race and gender into account, will be put in place to ensure that the civil service reflects the composition of the population. This means the appointment of 'race police' who will also peep over the shoulders of the financial institutions. They will have to ensure, for example, that black businesses and clients receive loans. Businesses who do not tackle 'socially acceptable' projects will be forced to do so....The ANC government is impatient. Within six years, for example, the entire civil service must reflect the composition of the population. In certain cases this will happen within two years....This is a recipe for disaster. Equally disconcerting is the ANC's once hidden socialist program, which is suddenly becoming more visible. Its intention to interfere with the operation of financial institutions is a deliberate attempt to manipulate the laws governing the free market....This new type of discrimination is not just a case of two wrongs not making a right, it is clearly playing with fire."

#### SUNDAY TIMES

Truth Commission—"No matter what the Minister of Justice, Mr Dullah Omar, does about his truth commission, the search for the truth about the crimes of apartheid will go on," states an editorial in the Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 12 June on page 20. "The question is not whether the truth must be made known, but how it must be made known, or if it becomes another mechanism (of the many!) to suppress the truth....Most recently, the luckless Defense Minister, Mr Joe Modise, was persuaded by the generals to try, by interdict and press gag, to prevent the publication of information that might cast light on the time of 'dirty tricks.'...The first two waves of indemnity, which occurred in secrecy and amid the great confusion," released ordinary criminals and "cast no light on the past." There is a "suspicion" casting "a shadow over the question of reconciliation," whether some National Party or Cabinet members "had complicity" in crimes carried out by "instruments of apartheid repression." Two principles must guide the process of dealing with these suspicions: disclosure of the crime, but not a "Nuremberg trial" or "McCarthy-ite inquisition." "Those who seek indemnity must be assured of forgiveness if they specify their crimes; those who think they can conceal their past must run the risk that they will be exposed, sooner or later, by the wider search for truth."

#### ILANGA

Why not Ulundi—Durban ILANGA in Zulu on 9-11 June in a page-6 editorial notes: "The issue of where the

capital for KwaZulu/Natal should be seems to be generating a lot of heat under the collar among those who are opposed to Ulundi as a possibility....Our question is, what's so wrong with Ulundi, anyway? Isn't the ANC in the North-West Province working from the offices of the former government of Bophuthatswana? Isn't the ANC in the Eastern Cape Province working from the offices of the former Ciskei government, with the province's premier, Mr. Raymond Mhlaba, even living in the same house occupied by former President Sebe and later by Brigadier Gqozo? When is the ANC going to stop speaking with a forked tongue?"

#### South African Press Review for 13 Jun MB1306115194

[Editorial Report]

#### THE STAR

Minister Modise's Gaggling of Newspaper—"Strange, is it not, that within weeks of taking office, an ANC Minister should seek to gag a newspaper in precisely the same way as his Nationalist predecessors did," questions the Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 13 June in a page-10 editorial. "The interdict which Joe Modise sought last week against the WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN bore the hallmarks of many previous similar actions by the old regime—obsessive secrecy over defence and a knee-jerk reaction to stop matters of legitimate public concern being aired." "We do not know the merits or demerits of the spies' case, and still less about the Minister's motives. What does not augur well is that the new Government should slip so easily into the ways of the old and trample so readily over the public's right to be informed."

#### SOWETAN

Minister Modise's Gaggling of Newspaper—"The bid by Minister of Defence Mr Joe Modise to use apartheid's apparatus to muzzle a newspaper is deplorable," begins the Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 13 June in a page-6 editorial. "It seemed rather odd when the former MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe—Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] commander brought an interdict in the Supreme Court last week to prevent the WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN from publishing revelations by former CCB [Civil Cooperation Bureau] members. He was rightly condemned by his own party for seemingly attempting to cover up past covert operations of the SADF [South African Defense Force]." "We hope the ANC's criticism of Modise is a signal to other ministers that cover-ups and a lack of transparency in government will not be tolerated."

**Angola****Government, UNITA Reach Accord on Deputies***MB1006193994 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 10 Jun 94*

[Text] In Lusaka, Zambia, the negotiators have reached an agreement on the swearing-in of deputies of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] in the National Assembly. Tomorrow, the negotiating teams from the government and UNITA will continue the peace talks. They will discuss the extension of state administration throughout the national territory. Our correspondent Alves Antonio reports:

Negotiators from the government and UNITA have knocked down another obstacle. Tomorrow, they will hold discussions on the extension of the central state administration throughout the national territory. The representatives from the government and UNITA concluded early this evening discussions on the swearing-in of the deputies of Jonas Savimbi's organization in the National Assembly. The agreement's formulation has not been revealed and is at the present moment a great secret. All the same, Angola Radio Nacional will continue its efforts to obtain more details on the agreement. It is already known, however, that UNITA deputies presently in parliament will continue in their posts, while the fate of those who abandoned the country and consequently the parliament will depend on a decision from the National Assembly itself.

Meanwhile, the negotiators from the government and UNITA will return to the Mulungushi Conference Center tomorrow to begin discussions on the extension of the central state administration throughout the national territory.

During the break today, the negotiators from the government and UNITA attended a reception hosted by the Portuguese Embassy in Lusaka on the occasion of Portugal's national day. The representatives from the government and UNITA surprised each and everyone present when they agreeably socialized as true gentlemen and brothers. Let us hope it was not just aimed at deceiving the public.

**UNITA To Have 70 Seats in Parliament***MB1106210294 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 11 Jun 94*

[Report by correspondent Manuel da Conceicao in Lusaka]

[Text] Point seven in the working agenda at the peace talks in Lusaka between the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] to reestablish peace in Angola has been concluded. It was agreed that UNITA will occupy the 70 seats it has in parliament. There will be no replacements. Everything will be done in accordance with the law. There are deputies which UNITA will appoint to the

government. (Joao Vaiken), from UNITA's negotiating team, could become the next minister of geology and mines, while Jaka Jamba could become minister of culture. These two names are contained in two lists that UNITA will present to its Political Commission, with a view to appointing its members to the government as part of the national reconciliation. The parties did not do any work here in Lusaka today. After concluding discussions on the swearing-in of UNITA deputies in Parliament yesterday, Alioune Blondin Beye sent the negotiating teams away to reflect on the next topic, the extension of the state administration throughout the national territory, to be discussed on 13 June.

**UNITA Seeking To Govern Huambo***MB1206065794 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 11 Jun 94*

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] said in the Zambian capital that it accepts the government offer on its participation in the country's government, but it stresses that it wants to govern Huambo Province. UNITA Information Secretary Jorge Valentim:

[Begin Valentim recording] We have received two documents from the mediators. The mediator gave us a document which is his own, dealing with four ministerial posts. We have accepted it. We have also accepted the following: seven deputy ministry posts, six provincial posts, 30 district administrator posts, 30 deputy district administrator posts, and 75 communal administrator posts.

With regard to provincial governments, the mediators proposed three provincial governors for us. We accepted that. We are only adding one more province, namely the province of Huambo.

With regard to UNITA's participation in district and communal administration, the government presented its stand. At the level of administrators, there is a lacuna of 10 administrators. The government left blank 10 district administrator posts. We intend to fill the posts in the interest of peace in Angola. The government also left blank 10 deputy district administrator posts and 30 communal administrator posts that we have decided to fill.

Taking into account our flexibility toward the documents presented by the mediators and the government, we think that we have found a common denominator to resolve the serious problem facing our country. It is our hope that the two parties' good will continues and that the supreme leaders of the two organizations will accede to the imperatives of history so that there can be peace and national reconciliation in our country. [end recording]



**Government Says Offer Nonnegotiable**

*MB1206193694 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 12 Jun 94*

[Text] The latest government offer on the participation of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] in the country's government is final and nonnegotiable, Joao Lourenco, information secretary of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA], said today. He was reacting to UNITA's position accepting the government's offer in general, while insisting on governing Huambo Province.

[Begin Lourenco recording] Our latest offer is final and nonnegotiable. Our offer to UNITA is in accordance with the proposal of the observers in the peace process. We offered UNITA the post of deputy governor of Huambo Province. This offer is nonnegotiable. As a matter of fact, the issue of UNITA's participation in the country's government has already been concluded. It is no longer being discussed. It is not on the negotiating table. On 13 June the two delegations will begin discussions on modalities to implement the extension of state administration throughout the national territory. [end recording]

Joao Lourenco decided not to make any predictions on the peace talks between the government and UNITA under way in Lusaka.

[Begin Lourenco recording] It is difficult to make any predictions because there are still issues to discuss; there are pending issues on the negotiating table. We do not know how long it will take to discuss them. Discussions on the extension of state administration could be difficult or easy. The principle is that the state authority should be extended throughout the national territory, from Cabinda to Cunene Provinces. We are going to see what UNITA's reaction will be—whether or not it will show resistance. It is therefore extremely difficult to predict how the discussions will evolve. [end recording]

**State Administration Next Topic**

*MB1206195794 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 12 Jun 94*

[Text] In Lusaka, Zambia, the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] are now set to discuss the extension of state administration throughout the national territory. The two delegations will meet again tomorrow to begin discussions on the issue. Meanwhile, mediator Alioune Blondin Beye has already presented to the two parties the initial document on the extension of state administration. Alves Antonio reports.

Good evening. Tomorrow, the negotiators from the government and UNITA will meet again to discuss the extension of the central state administration throughout the national territory. Alioune Blondin Beye, mediator in the Angolan peace process, has already presented to

the negotiators the initial document on the issue. Government representatives are ready to begin discussions on the issue, but UNITA has requested time to reflect on the issue and develop its views.

**Deputy Foreign Minister Chikoty Views Peace Talks**

*MB1106191894 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 11 Jun 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Reports from Angola this week have indicated an intensification of fighting in the central highlands, especially around the government-held city of Kuito and at UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebel headquarters in Huambo. Meanwhile, talks in Lusaka, Zambia, seem to go on for ever. This week, the government offered UNITA a deal on posts in a future administration, but it seems the offer didn't include the governorship of Huambo, and UNITA has dug in its heels. Heba Saleh spoke to Deputy Foreign Minister Jorge Chikoty, currently in South Africa, and asked him whether the intensification of the government's campaign against UNITA reflected disillusionment with the talks.

[Begin recording] [Chikoty] I do not think that that is correct. What has been happening is that there has been more fighting in certain areas. You know, Kuito has been besieged for almost two years now. This is the same situation in Malanje. It is the same situation in many other areas. So, there has always been intense fighting in Angola. What we think is that maybe the government has now been responding a little bit more adequately to some of UNITA's moves. So, you cannot say....[changes thought] It is wrong to say that the government has intensified its campaign against UNITA. It is UNITA that has been in a campaign against the government for two years and we all know that.

[Saleh] But has the government still got any faith in the talks in Lusaka?

[Chikoty] Well, yes. We think that it all depends on UNITA to react. You know, we have made a considerable offer. We thought that the major problem until now was the fact we did not have a large participation of UNITA in the previous offers. Now, this has been done. So, we hope now that we shall be getting very close to conclusion in the next few weeks. That is what we think.

[Saleh] But I understand that UNITA has submitted certain proposals to the government side and that the government has rejected them?

[Chikoty] The problem is, you know, that we cannot play to a vicious circle where every time we make an offer to UNITA, UNITA will say: I am going to analyze that. Then they will choose a few points and say: We don't agree with this. Well, for example, we have offered a package, and I have heard that, well, they have accepted



it, but they have also said that they wanted, for example, the province of Huambo as governor. So, in my view, that is a rejection. That means that UNITA has rejected the offer of the government. They either take the whole offer that the government has made rather than discuss on the point. We have made more than 200 offers to UNITA, if we take everything into account—that is the ministry positions, the deputy ministry positions, the ambassadors, the deputy governors, the governors, the municipal governors, the deputy municipal governors, the communal governors. I mean, that is a lot. How will they just single out one aspect.

[Saleh] Why can't you give them control of Huambo? Huambo is very important to UNITA, and unless they regain control of Huambo, the war is going to go on.

[Chikoty] Do you think that is what the problem is? They have a vice governor there. They have a deputy municipal governor. What UNITA wants is to find points of antagonism. The other point is: We also don't think that after a party has won an election, it is the one that lost who makes the rules. In my view, the problem does not lie on one particular province. The problem is that UNITA is having a problem of accommodating itself within a democratic situation whereby everybody else will have to be equal. That is the problem. That is what we have to look at. [end recording]

#### **Government, Namibia Accused of Planning Attacks**

*MB1206153094 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 12 Jun 94*

[Text] The fortress government of Jamba, which includes areas under the control of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] in Cuando Cubango Province, today denounced the involvement of mercenaries whose nationalities have not been identified in an extended operation of the Government of the Republic of Angola jointly with the neighboring Republic of Namibia along the border, in the Caprivi-Mucusso strip. A press release issued by the fortress government says that Luanda was involved in the operations of various units led by Major Mario Antonio, an officer who had been part of the UN

Transition Assistance Group during the Namibian elections. Major Mario Antonio has been assigned the mission of destabilizing Jamba, neutralizing Vorgan [Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel], UNITA's radio station, its leadership, and the governor of the fortress. A Cuban spy called Mariana Dirma, who had worked for the International Committee of the Red Cross during the Namibian elections, is also involved in the plot. The fortress government's document says that these personnel have assembled in the Mukwe area, which is located near Bagani, headquarters of the South African Army before Namibian independence.

We hereby inform the Angolan and international community that clashes may resume in the southeast of Angola, because this is the wish of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Lula Party [MPLA-PT] and the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO]. The communique, which appeals to both governments to assume their responsibilities, warns that should the clashes resume, the consequences will not only be felt exclusively in areas controlled by UNITA, but in the entire southern African region.

On the confused situation in the southeast of Angola, the press office of the fortress government based in Jamba yesterday once again accused the SWAPO-MPLA-PT of plotting to capture Angolan refugees residing in Namibia. The press office says that thousands of youths have been seized in Namibia and sent to training camps in Angola, in violation of internationally-recognized rights of the refugees. The fortress government urges the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to urgently inquire about the situation which is still threatening thousands of Angolan families residing in Namibia and which puts at risk the constitution of that neighboring country. The seizures are being carried out by secret police agents assisted by elements of the Namibian Defense Forces who speak the local languages of Kwangar and Diriko. Vorgan contacted a source from the press office of the fortress government from whom it learned that UNITA has always favored and will continue favoring a policy of good neighborliness with all neighbors of Angola, searching to solve all differences which may subsequently emerge through dialogue. The source said UNITA will not fold its arms in case of aggression and that security measures have already been taken.

## Ghana

### Government Threatens To Withdraw Troops From Liberia

AB1106194794 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 11 Jun 94

[Text] Ghana has threatened to pull out of the African military force in Liberia unless that country's warring factions prove they want peace immediately. Ghana's foreign minister, Dr. Obed Asamoah who disclosed this in Tunis today, said the peacekeeping effort was a drain in the nation's resources. Dr. Asamoah said the renewed fighting has stopped disarmament of some 60,000 militiamen in the country and is threatening to delay elections which are planned for September. He said Nigeria and Tanzania are ready to pull out their troops within the month. Apart from Nigeria, Ghana is the second highest contributor to the peacekeeping mission in Liberia. Liberia will be the main topic at the OAU summit which opens in the Tunisian capital on Monday [13 June].

## Mali

### Government To Send Troops To Join UN Rwanda Force

AB1006090094 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 2000 GMT 9 Jun 94

[Government communique issued in Bamako on 9 June—read by announcer]

[Text] The Republic of Mali has, since independence on 22 September 1960, always considered as one of its priority external policy issues, the safeguarding of international peace and security. For Mali, maintaining peace and security has no price because it is convinced that without peace and security there cannot be smooth development, an indispensable condition for the improvement of the living standards of our people. Based on this principle, our country has made every effort to make its modest contribution to peacekeeping operations in various African countries. Yesterday, it was in Congo—now Zaire—and today, it is in Liberia, Burundi, and Rwanda.

Confronted with the magnitude of that human tragedy, the UN Security Council in Resolution No. 918/1994 of 17 May, launched an appeal to the international community to bring the number of the soldiers of the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda to 7,500. In line with the implementation of this resolution, the Malian Government has decided to send 150 men to Rwanda in addition to the 10 officers already present on the field. This contribution, although modest, concretizes our country's willingness to act in line with its international commitments and to express its solidarity with our Rwandan brothers.

Indeed, nothing can justify the genocide that is raging in that country and Africa's silence in the face of such a tragedy constitutes a dangerous precedent. Despite a difficult internal situation, we do not have the right to live in ostracism because we have to assume our historic mission in Africa and for the African people to the end.

## Nigeria

### Abiola Declares Opposition Government; Escapes Arrest

#### Declaration Called 'Act of Treason'

AB1006184394 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 10 Jun 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] On the preparations for the weekend, Sola Odunfa reports from Lagos:

[Begin Odunfa recording] The inspector general of police, Mr. Ibrahim Commassie, today warned Chief Moshood Abiola not to allow himself to be sworn in as president of Nigeria or to form a parallel government to that of General Sani Abacha. Mr. Commassie told a special press conference in Lagos this afternoon that if Chief Abiola went ahead with his plans, it would amount to an act of treason and he would be arrested and charged to court. Mr. Commassie, who is in Lagos to personally direct police operations against planned protest demonstrations by opponents of the government of Gen. Abacha, said that the security forces were well and fully prepared to deal with any persons who might try to foment trouble in the next few days. He described the prodemocracy activists as unpatriotic Nigerians and enemies of peace, who are seeking to take over power by creating a state of anarchy in the country. The law, he warned, has fangs for those who cross it. [end recording]

#### Police Put Abiola Under House Arrest

AB1106123794 Paris AFP in English 1100 GMT 11 Jun 94

[Text] Lagos, June 11 (AFP)—Moshood Abiola, Nigeria's main opposition leader and presumed winner of a presidential election last year, was put under house arrest before dawn Saturday [11 June], a close aide told AFP.

About 20 riot police armed with assault rifles were deployed outside his home in Ikeja, a residential neighborhood to the north of the capital, and were blocking anyone from entering or leaving the premises.

Another 60 policemen and an armoured vehicle were stationed at the entrance to the road leading to the Moslem billionaire's residence, according to an AFP correspondent at the scene. The aide said he was put under arrest at 4:00 a.m.



About 100 Abiola supporters had gathered not far from the police cordon, the correspondent said, but there was no sign of unrest.

Police warned Abiola Friday that he would be arrested and charged with treason if he went ahead with a plan to set up a "government of national unity" on Sunday, anniversary of the June 12, 1993 presidential vote.

Last year's presidential poll was declared free and fair by international observers but annulled by then junta leader General Ibrahim Babangida, who alleged irregularities.

Babangida was succeeded by General Sani Abacha, who seized power last November. Abacha meanwhile is to make a national address on radio early Sunday, his office said in Abuja.

Earlier Saturday a statement by the National Democratic Coalition, which heads the opposition, said Abiola has decided to put off forming a parallel government for "a few days."

The statement said his decision was in response to an urgent plea from the Anglican Archbishop of Nigeria and other opposition leaders hoping to reach a last-minute compromise with the military regime.

#### Concord Press Group Closed Down

AB1106145794 Paris AFP in English 1434 GMT 11 Jun 94

[Text] Lagos, June 11 (AFP)—Nigerian police Saturday [11 June] closed down the Concord press group, owned by Chief Moshood Abiola, the presumed winner of last June's presidential election who earlier in the day was placed under house arrest.

Around 80 policemen armed with assault rifles burst into the group's premises in the northern suburb of Ikeja and ordered all personnel out of the offices and cut off all access to the building, an AFP correspondent at the scene reported.

The Concord, the group's flagship daily, has stepped up its criticism of Nigeria's military regime over the past week, calling for the restoration of democracy and the formation of a government of national unity under Abiola.

The millionaire businessman, widely seen as having won the presidential poll on June 12, 1993 that was subsequently annulled by the regime of General Ibrahim Babangida, was preparing to declare an alternative government when he was placed under house arrest early Saturday morning.

The Concord group comprises around a dozen publications.

#### Opposition Seeks Compromise

AB1106181294 Paris AFP in English 1732 GMT 11 Jun 94

[Excerpts] Lagos, June 11 (AFP)—Members of Nigeria's opposition Saturday [11 June] moved to seek a compromise with the country's military rulers after Moshood Abiola, the presumed winner of Nigeria's presidential poll a year ago, was put under house arrest before he could declare a rebel government.

Abiola, Nigeria's main opposition leader, had been threatened with arrest on charges of treason if he went ahead with a plan to set up a "government of national unity" Sunday, anniversary of the June 12, 1993 election that he was widely seen as having won by a large majority. [passage omitted]

There were few signs of tension, however, in downtown Lagos, 48 hours before the start of a week of civil disobedience called for by Campaign for Democracy militants in the opposition.

Last year's poll was declared free and fair by international observers but annulled by then junta leader General Ibrahim Babangida, who alleged irregularities. Babangida was succeeded by an interim civilian administration, which gave way to General Sani Abacha who seized power last November. Abacha meanwhile is to make a national address on radio early Sunday, his office said in Abuja. [passage omitted] According to Abacha's office, the general was to give a broadcast address to the nation Sunday on the situation.

On Friday, head of police Alhaji Ibrahim Coomassie said the security forces were ready to confront any eventuality.

Nigeria's Anglican archbishop, Abiodun Adetiloye, who fronted moves to persuade Abiola to delay naming a government for a few days, called on the present leadership and the opposition to engage in dialogue to resolve the crisis.

In a message to General Abacha, the fourth in recent weeks, the archbishop called on the military leader to choose to adopt an honourable transition of power to the "democratically elected" government of Abiola and avoid a tragedy similar to the one in Rwanda.

On Friday, Nigerian television broadcast powerful pictures of the Rwandan civil war and called on Nigerians to "help the government preserve peace." [passage omitted]

Archbishop Adetiloye, who heads a church which has 10 million followers in Nigeria, said prayers would be said Sunday for the "peaceful restoration" of democracy.

The country's two most influential dailies, the DAILY TIMES and THE GUARDIAN, both appealed to the government in editorials to hold a dialogue with the opposition and also condemned the arrest of leading



public figures by the police, including chief and former minister Anthony Enahoro, 71, one of the father's of Nigerian independence.

#### **Abiola Escapes Arrest, Declared Wanted**

*AB1106210594 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 11 Jun 94*

[Text] The Nigeria Police Force has declared Chief Moshood Abiola wanted, and has asked anyone who knows his whereabouts to volunteer such information to the police or any security agency nearest to him as a matter of urgency.

In a statement signed in Lagos this evening by the force public relations officer, Superintendent (Sebanas Yo), the police said it was established that the activities of Chief Abiola and his supporters transcend the political quest for the actualization of the June 12 mandate. The police said it believed the activities of Chief Abiola stem from well laid down plans to cause public disorder and forceful overthrow of the Federal Military Government.

The police also said it has established that the activities enjoy the tacit support of and have linkages to some foreign missions in Lagos. The police statement said certain press premises which are suspected to be storing some arms as part of a grand design to force a change of government are now being investigated. The police said efforts made invite Chief Abiola to clarify issues on current investigations have failed as he has refused to give himself up for interrogation.

#### **Abiola Announces New Government**

*AB1206061594 Paris AFP in English 0034 GMT 12 Jun 94*

[Text] Lagos, June 12 (AFP)—Moshood Abiola, the Nigerian opposition figure who proclaimed himself president Saturday [11 June] a year after the cancellation of his apparent electoral victory, announced he had named a government in defiance of the country's military leaders.

"From this moment, a new government of national unity is in power throughout the length and breadth of the federal Republic of Nigeria, led by me...as president and commander-in-chief," Abiola told a crowd of nearly three thousand people at a clandestine meeting.

A copy of the speech was obtained by AFP during Saturday night.

"My government of national unity is the only legitimate constituted authority in the federal Republic of Nigeria, as of now."

He provided no details on the government's composition but said that from now on all democratic institutions dissolved by military ruler General Sani Abacha after he seized power in November had been re-established.

"I call on the usurper, General Sani Abacha, to announce his resignation forthwith, together with the rest of his illegal ruling council.

"We are prepared to enter into negotiations with them to work out the mechanics for a smooth transfer of power. I pledge that if they hand over quietly they will be retired with all their entitlements and their positions will be accorded all the respect due to them."

#### **Police Set Up Checkpoints**

*AB1206153394 Paris AFP in English 1439 GMT 12 Jun 94*

[Text] Lagos, June 12 (AFP)—Police mounted a checkpoint on a road leading to a number of foreign missions Sunday [12 June], after alleging that "a certain foreign mission" was linked with fugitive opposition leader Moshood Abiola.

A small number of armed policemen were posted at the entrance to Eleke Crescent after police offered a reward for the arrest of Abiola, who fled house arrest Saturday.

The Moslem millionaire, the presumed winner of annulled presidential elections last June, has declared a rival government of national unity and proclaimed himself president.

The road on which police were posted leads to the diplomatic missions of the United States, Britain, Italy, Denmark, Germany, Sweden, Russia, India, Bulgaria and Finland, as well as their associated residences.

Passengers and drivers were questioned about the missions to which they were heading.

Earlier a police statement reported on radio said that "it has been established that the activities have enjoyed the tacit support and linkages to a certain foreign mission in Lagos."

Officials have offered a 60,000 naira (2,700 dollar) reward for information leading to Abiola's arrest, national television earlier reported.

In a nationwide broadcast Sunday, military leader General Sani Abacha expressed hope that the international community "will do nothing to encourage the idle dream of some self-seeking individuals or the parochial interest of a small opportunistic group within our society who are bent on acts of destabilisation under various covers."

#### **Abiola's Assistant Describes Escape**

*AB1206194094 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 12 Jun 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Chief Abiola disappeared yesterday while under house arrest and the police are looking for him. Well, Fred Eno is a personal assistant to Chief Abiola and was with him when he gave security

personnel, who had surrounded his house, the slip. On a mobile phone to Lagos, Mustapha Ibrahim asked Fred Eno how Chief Abiola had made his escape.

[Begin recording] [Eno] Well, they (?surrounded) the more obvious entries and exits of his house, but there are several other exits which apparently there was policeman there, so we used it. [sentence as heard]

[Ibrahim] Now, what sort of vehicles did you use when you left the house to go to your destination?

[Eno] We used one of his cars, a private car.

[Ibrahim] Where did the chief go next?

[Eno] He went straight to the venue where he made his declaration.

[Ibrahim] Where was this venue? Was it in Lagos or somewhere outside Lagos?

[Eno] Yes, it was on Lagos Island. It was at the Eleganza Plaza, at the sports center, and this was done at the back [word indistinct] yesterday in the evening.

[Ibrahim] Now, at that time of the night how was it possible that there were people at such a lonely place.

[Eno] We are used to that. We used to campaign during the whole night during campaigns. We used to campaign at 10, 11, 12 o'clock at night, so I don't think there is a problem getting people there. Chief Abiola is not any other name in Nigeria....

[Ibrahim, interrupting] How was the atmosphere? How many people were there?

[Eno] Electric, electric. By the time we got there the place was crowded and by the time word got out to... [pauses] There are markets and other place around there, so everybody in the market abandoned their wares and trooped down to the venue.

[Ibrahim] What exactly did he say in his speech.?

[Eno] It is an eight-page statement. I cannot release all of it to you right now, but I think he made the pertinent point in which he declared himself the president, considering his victory in the 1993 election and all the other democratic structures, particularly the Senate, which is going to reconvene and then consider his cabinet list, which still remains confidential.

[Ibrahim] So after this declaration, he left?

[Eno] Oh yes, we didn't stay there. We left....

[Ibrahim, interrupting] And where is he now?

[Eno] And went back home, his home.

[Ibrahim] You came back to his home, but where is Chief Abiola himself?

[Eno] He is having meetings with other colleagues of his at different venues.

[Ibrahim] It is being alleged that Chief M.K.O. Abiola is hiding at one of the Western embassies and that he is going to seek recognition from these other countries.

[Eno] I will suggest you check that because it is not correct.

[Ibrahim] A price has been put on the chief's head. He has been declared wanted by the police, is he not going to give himself up?

[Eno] That is an abuse on the Nigerian people. You don't put a prize to somebody they elected to be their president. We have a due process in which he is going to take an oath of office, where he will be sworn in [word indistinct] a declaration accepting the mandate and considering himself the legitimate winner of the elections and the president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. I don't think there is any controversy in that.

[Ibrahim] When is this going to take place?

[Eno] When the democratic structures go to ratify the entire process I will give you a program. [end recording]

### Police Lift Siege of Residence

*AB1206204594 Paris AFP in English 2023 GMT 12 Jun 94*

[Excerpt] Lagos, June 12 (AFP)—Nigerian police Sunday [12 June] ended a siege of the residence of Chief Moshood Abiola, hours after he slipped their net, proclaimed himself president and declared a parallel government.

A group of about 100 anti-riot policemen, armed with guns and tear gas cannisters, sealed off Abiola's residence Saturday, placed him under house arrest and stationed a police armoured vehicle in front of the entrance.

On Sunday, they lifted the siege, hours after he left the house for a venue in central Lagos where he made his declarations before disappearing into hiding.

Abiola, a millionaire Yoruba politician, is the presumed winner of Nigerian presidential elections in June last year. The military regime of then president Ibrahim Babangida cancelled publication of the election results and installed a hand-picked civilian government. [passage omitted]

### Police Offer Cash Reward

*AB1306080594 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 13 Jun 94*

[Text] The Nigeria Police has offered a cash reward of 50,000 naira for anyone who offers information that will lead to the arrest of Chief M.K.O. Abiola. The police declared Chief Abiola wanted on Saturday [11 June] and asked anyone with information about his whereabouts to give such information to the nearest police station or security agency.



A statement by the police in Lagos said that it has been established that the activities of Chief Abiola and his clique transcended the quest for the actualization of the 12 June phenomenon. The police stated that the activities included well laid down plans to cause public disorder, breakdown of law and order, and forceful overthrow of the Federal Military Government. It added that their activities had enjoyed the tacit support of linkages of some foreign missions in Lagos. The police said all efforts made to invite Chief M.K.O. Abiola to clarify issues on current investigations had failed. It also said that investigations are being conducted in the premises of some media houses suspected to be storing some arms as part of a grand design to force a change of government.

#### **Papers Report Search for Abiola**

*AB1306120094 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 13 Jun 94*

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspapers give full attention to political events in Nigeria. THE GUARDIAN reports in its main headline that suspense mounts as the police intensifies search for Abiola. It relates this uncertainty to Chief M.K.O. Abiola who is reported by some media houses to have declared himself president of Nigeria at a Lagos suburb on Saturday [11 June]. Based on this, THE GUARDIAN reports that the police has declared Chief Abiola wanted, with a 50,000- naira reward for any information leading to his arrest, as the declaration amounts to illegality.

On public reaction to the latest development since yesterday, the paper says it ranged between reticence and cautious support for the pro-democracy cause. THE GUARDIAN further reports that some leading members of the National Democratic Coalition, NADECO, have called for dialogue as a means of resolving the current political situation in Nigeria. It names the former governor of Ondo State, Chief Michael Ajasin and Alhaji Balarabe Musa, one time governor of Kaduna State of Nigeria, as calling on the military government to have talks with pro-democracy agents in the country.

THE GUARDIAN also reports that the two chapters of the Nigerian Union of Journalists, NUJ—Oyo and Lagos States—have criticized the Federal Government for closing down two newspaper houses, the CONCORD press and THE PUNCH, in the wake of the political development. The paper quotes the NUJ as stating that it will go to court to contest the closure of the media houses.

The HERALD and the SKETCH also report on the political situation in the country.

#### **Abacha Discusses Constitutional Conference, Unrest**

*AB1206195594 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 12 Jun 94*

[Address to the nation by Head of State General Sani Abacha on the anniversary of the annulled 12 June 1993 elections; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] Fellow Nigerians, on Thursday, 18 November 1993, in my maiden national broadcast, I referred to what had become obvious to every concerned Nigerian. Our beloved country was adrift, threatened with imminent anarchy and disintegration. Some component parts of the nation threatened secession. Critical elements within the society openly invited the Armed Forces to intervene to secure the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Nigerian state and to stem the tide of dangerous national descent into chaos and disorder.

As a result of this nationwide concern about the state of our country and following intensive consultation with a wide range of interests, including the principal actors of the 12 June crisis, the Armed Forces, along with other patriotic Nigerians, took the initiative of (?devising) a way forward by forming a government of a grand national coalition. To facilitate reconciliation, this coalition comprised eminent political leaders from all shades of political opinion. It is, therefore, clear that this administration came in to perform a mission of national salvation.

Fellow Nigerians, we have undertaken to lay a solid foundation for the growth of genuine democracy in our country. This is the agenda of our administration. We are determined to accomplish this historic task firmly, objectively, decisively, and with all sincerity of purpose. Guided by mature advice from the best political insides available in the country, we considered all options that could move the nation forward. Some of the options were practical but undemocratic. Others were emotional, among a vocal few, but not practicable.

After exhaustive appraisal of all the options, we recognized as our best choice the convention of the constitutional conference. The constitutional conference is an opportunity for the duly elected of representatives of all Nigerians to come together for unfettered national dialogue and discussions on a wide spectrum of issues confronting us as a nation. I have already signed into law the decree establishing the conference. On 27 June, I shall inaugurate the constitutional conference.

The conference agenda has been derived from more than 1,000 memoranda received from individuals and groups from all strata of our society across the length and breadth of this country. Let me state categorically our firm determination to see to the successful implementation of the program towards democratization.

We must warn that our pursuit of this noble objective is unequivocal and cannot be compromised. Therefore,



those elements in our society engaged in acts of confrontation, sabotage, rumor mongering, false alarm, and distortion of facts must bear in mind the full consequences of their acts of disservice to the nation. They must also be prepared to face the full force of the law of the land.

This country is greater than any individual or group. No individual or group will be permitted to hold this country to ransom. We have had enough and we have seen enough. All well-meaning Nigerians condemn the attempt of some individuals and groups seeking to translate their personal ambition into a national trauma. It is clear that the constitutional conference would afford any group or individual with genuine grievances ample opportunity to discuss them. Choosing the path of confrontation and subversion at this time of our national history would not be tolerated. Such acts would be sternly punished.

We acknowledge the interest demonstrated by the international community concerning our great nation. We know most of you are doing so with very good intentions. We urge you to continue to appreciate fully the magnitude of our problems and give support to our determination and courage to grapple with them. We, indeed, hope that in the true spirit of our national interest you should do nothing to encourage the idle dreams of self-seeking individuals or the parochial interests of small opportunistic groups within our society who are bent on acts of destabilization under various covers.

This administration appreciates the political and economic crises confronting us today but we are determined to contain and control their painful effects on our people. Indeed, the economic policy of this administration has been realistic in appraising both the depth of the crisis as well as in offering genuine short- and long-term solutions.

Fellow Nigerians, this administration has a solemn responsibility to maintain the corporate existence of Nigeria. We have a responsibility to achieve this objective through the enthronement of the principle of justice, equity, and fair play. Our mission is to ensure that we establish a very enduring democratic base that will form the bedrock for a sustainable, nationally acceptable governance for our nation. We enjoin all patriotic Nigerians to participate in this great national endeavor.

Government wishes to thank all our citizens for their patience and show of understanding at this critical moment of our history. We ask all members of our society to continue to be peaceful and law-abiding. This administration wishes to reassure everybody of our commitment and determination to protect all lives and property. Long live the Federal Republic of Nigeria! Thank you.

### Leaves for OAU Summit

*AB1206210594 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 12 Jun 94*

[Text] The head of state has left Abuja for Tunisia to attend the 30th summit of the Organization of African Unity, which begins tomorrow in Tunis. He was accompanied by the minister for national planning, Chief S.B. Daniyan, and his special adviser, Chief (Tom Ikedi).

He was seen off by the chief of general staff, Lieutenant General Oladipo Diya; minister of internal affairs, Mr. Alex Ibru; capital territory minister, Lt. Gen. John Useni, and other top government functionaries.

During the meeting, Gen. Abacha will discuss issues of concern to the continent with other African heads of state and governments.

### Released NADECO Member on Prison Conditions

*AB1006182294 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 10 Jun 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] One of those released from detention is Olusegun Osoba, former governor of Ogun State. He was charged and let out on bail. Robin White asked him what conditions were like in jail:

[Begin recording] [Osoba] It was most horrifying, most terrible. I think the authorities set out to deliberately inflict mental and psychological torture on me.

[White] Why? What did they do?

[Osoba] They kept us...[pauses] particularly myself for five days alone incommunicado in an office which is terrible, dirty, and without adequate ventilation, and a place infested with giant mosquitoes and very robust rats. I was made to sleep on a desk for six days.

[White] You say robust rats. What do you mean?

[Osoba] Well, at night my companions were rats, all roaming around the room, all over around the place.

[White] Were you interrogated?

[Oshoba] I was, and we were asked about the national democratic alliance that we form, NADECO [National Democratic Coalition]. [end recording]

### Osoba Reported Missing

*AB1206202594 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 12 Jun 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Another politician who seems to have disappeared is the former governor of Ogun State, Chief Segun Osoba. Chief Osoba, also a pro-democracy campaigner,

was arrested just about a week ago and was released on bail on Friday [10 June] and was in fact interviewed on this program on the very day. Well, since then, nothing has been heard of Chief Osoba. This afternoon, Nobel laureate Wole Soyinka called us up from Lagos to express concern about Chief Osoba's whereabouts. Alice Martin asked him what he had to say.

[Begin recording] [Soyinka] (?In fact,) I am speaking right from the sitting room of Chief Osoba's house in Lagos. I came down from Abeokuta just to discuss with him the latest developments, you know, Abiola's long expected announcement, and found the whole house in total chaos. The security people and, you know, police and soldiers, came in at 4 AM [0300 GMT] this morning demanding from Mrs. Osoba the whereabouts of her husband. And, she was forced to come down in her nightgown and.... [pauses] They searched everywhere—toilets and so on—this place is in total confusion. I have spoken to the wife and she said she has not even seen him since Friday. The long and short of it is, we are not even sure it is not a sinister game being played pretending not to know his whereabouts and just using that opportunity to harass the family.

[Martin] Where could he be?

[Soyinka] Well, we just don't know. You see, the problem now is that virtually we have various arms of

security and military operating, you know, in total blind relation to one another, and it is quite possible that one of these [word indistinct] may have abducted him while the others are looking for him. We just don't know, the wife doesn't know.

[Martin] At the point that Chief Osoba was supposed to have disappeared, who was with him?

[Soyinka] Well, he left... [pauses] Well, let me try and get you a direct answer to that. Excuse me, Madam, Madam, when Segun disappeared, who was with him? Did he leave with his driver or was.... [pauses] Well, the wife wasn't in. He just went out and he hasn't been back since. She doesn't know.

[Martin] What is behind this?

[Soyinka] Well, I believe that it has to do with the fact that he was granted bail. I think what the military wanted was that they could hold all these people—Ebute and the others—in prolonged detention. But, in the case of Osoba, I also have a feeling that it has to do with the fact the legislators in Ogun took the lead among all the states in actually giving a quick notice to the military administrator. So, Osoba, sort of, has come in the frontline of the attention of the military and I think that is why he has been singled out for this persecution. [end recording]





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